

CPSC 203

Spreadsheet: Week 2 Lab 1

Recap

- Using complex calculations
- Conditional statements
- Pivot Table

Lookup Functions

- Lookup functions can be used to find values (data) in a data table.
- Syntax:
 - =Lookup(lookup_value, lookup_vector, [result_vector])

lookup_value: is the value to search for in the lookup_range

lookup_vector: a sorted list

result_vector: should be of same size as lookup_vector

Lookup Function

- In case of equality, a match is found
- If ($>$), next smallest value is found.
- If ($<$), if the value is less than any value N/A is returned.

Exercise

- Convert the 'if statement' into a lookup function.

Charts

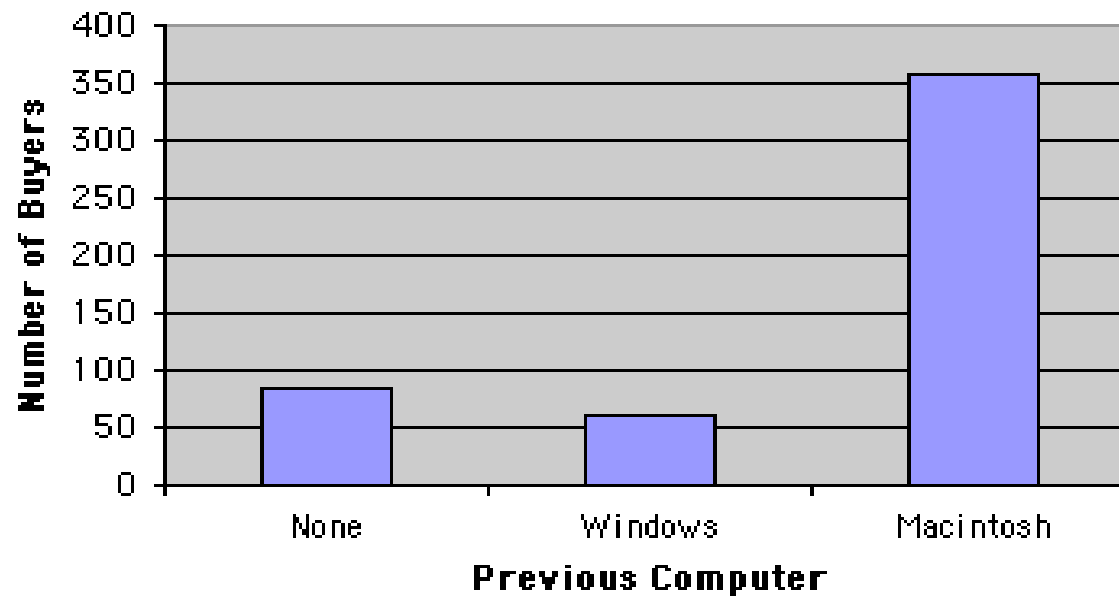
- Most commonly used feature of a spreadsheet software.
- Provides visual representation of data.
- We will learn
 - How to create charts.
 - Good design principles.

Chart Types

- Various types of charts can be created
 - Bar
 - Pie
 - Line

Bar Charts

- Example:



Pie Charts

- Example:

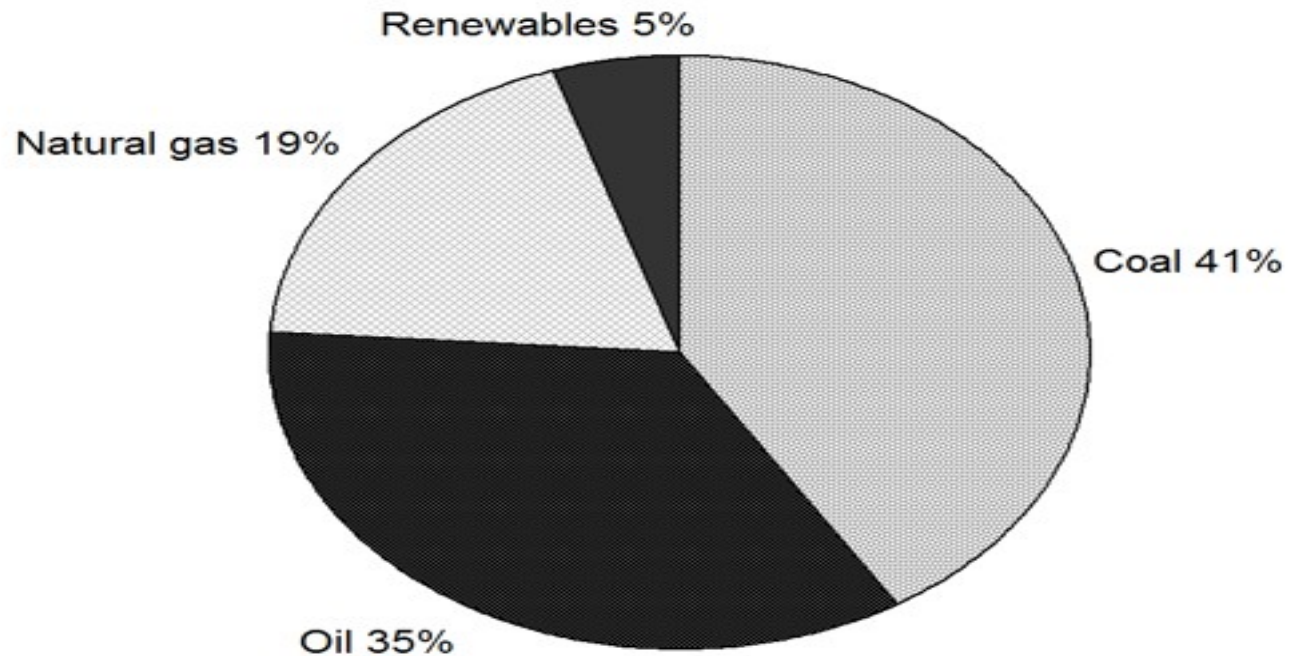
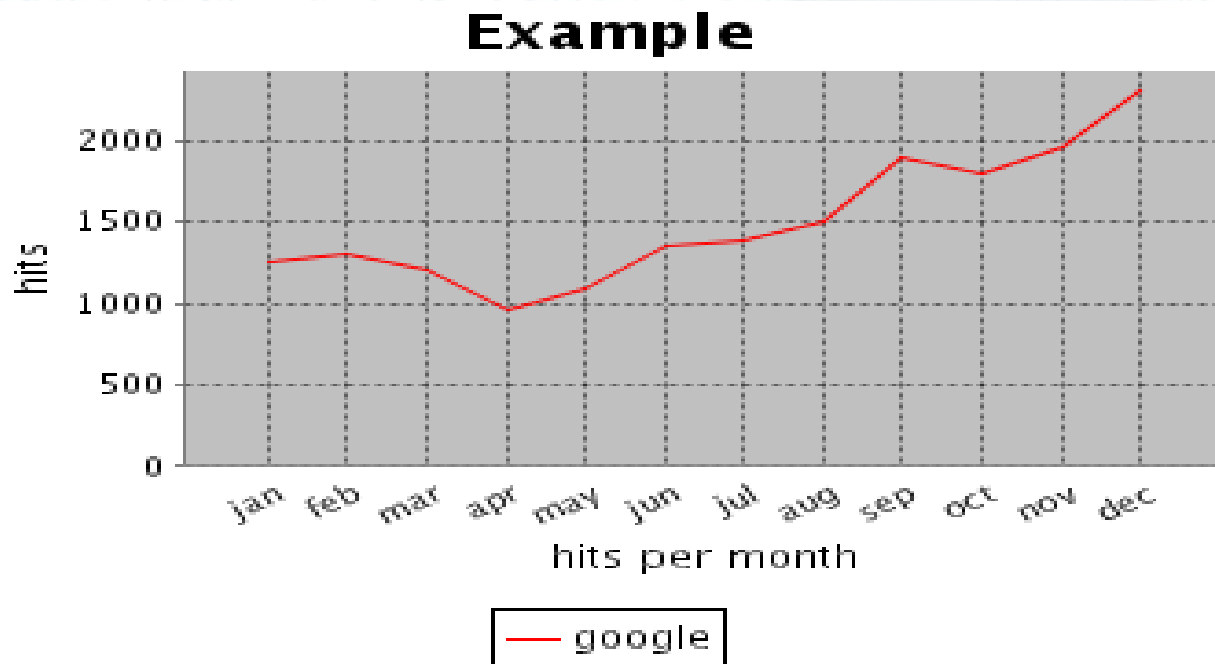


Figure 1. The source of energy consumed in Australia in 2005-06

Line Charts

- Example:



Creating Charts

- Step 1:
 - In the top menu bar, select 'Insert' using your mouse. You should now see a group of icons labelled 'Charts', under the top menu bar.
- Step 2:
 - Select the data
- Step 3:
 - Select the type of chart

Customizing Charts

- Elements that can be customized:
 - Title
 - Name/position of legends
 - Axis name
 - Data series
 - ...
- Design, layout, format.

Exercise

Good Design Principles

- http://wiki.ucalgary.ca/page/Courses/Computer_Science/CPSC_203/CPSC_203_Template/Labs_Template/Week_2_-_Lab_1:_Charts_and_Visual_Design_Rules

Happy Reading!!!